

IN CANONCITO HOPE FOR THE NAVAJOS

The Navaho in New Mexico and the Hopi in New Jersey are thousands of miles apart geographically and light years apart philosophically. While they provide striking contrasts, they share a common plight. Both are disadvantaged minorities and, as such, are special concerns of this Foundation. We've chosen our work with integrity in each group on the theme of our 1978 Annual Report.

The American Indian's experience with the White world has been a sad one, and he has sought escape in drastic measures. Indians younger than 24 die of alcoholism at a rate 38 times the national average. On some reservations the suicide rate is 10 times the national average. It's highest among the young. The Indian seems to merely exist, almost outside our society.

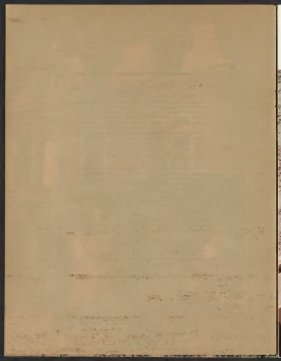
The Navaho Hopi don better identify with White America than the Navaho. But the Hopi face the challenge of getting an education, then getting a job, in an effort to survive in what is often an urban desert where prejudice and injustice still bloom.

In New Mexico we're funding the Canoncito Community Day Care Center to provide a step on the path to a brighter horizon for young Navahos whose future, now, is hopeless.

In Newark, we're funding Project Encounter, a community action agency to bring people together to solve common problems in their own neighborhood, making the City a better place to live.

We would encourage others towards similar support. These causes have few champions, and great needs.

We believe that these disadvantaged minorities can survive — and thrive — in a land that is still a land of opportunity.



IN CANONCITO: HOPE FOR THE NAVAJOS

Canoncito Community Day Care Center in New Mexico starts young Navajos toward a fuller life.





Coronado is a Navajo community about 50 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico. About 1,000 Navajos live on the reservation's 73,527 acres. The western half of the land is rough, treeless lands of mesas and steep valleys while the eastern portion resembles rolling hills that slope toward the Rio Puerco. Some choose to live in the hogan, a centuries-old traditional Navajo place living of earth covered logs. Others have more modernized dwellings, including mobile homes, but few enjoy both water plumbing and electricity. Most lack basic cars, conditions that will become even more painful as the Navajo educational level is fifth grade. The unemployment rate is 26%.

The land is neither arable nor able to support livestock well. For miles and miles, all the Navajo can see is sand-rock. It is an arid land where the only relief is the Anahedy river that snakes through the this land, making the reservation dirt roads impassable. It is therefore, a very challenging of the progress of the people who call it home.

The economy, never strong, has fallen on hard times. Navajo seek the fluctuations of silver and uranium and its, enjoyed a brief prosperity. But a combination of increased prices for materials without significant increases in just wages plus a decline in demand — because being a viable resource — convinced most Navajos to education work. Contributing to the unemployment rate are the variety of public social welfare programs.



Coronado was established by a Navajo leader — Bandol — who had fled to his part of the large reservation during the government's removal of the Navajo in the last century. It was a place of refuge, above that he left his community in left field, as it were. Appeals from Coronado leaders for public funding are referred by state and federal officials to the Tribal Council by the larger

reservation. It is 150 miles away, where the borders of four states — New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and California meet — and, in the establishing of priorities, Coronado is nearly often left through the cracks.

It is this, among that the Coronado Community Day Care Center was founded three years ago with a foundation grant to sub-subsist by 24 children whose ages range from four months to five and a half years. Last February December at a home.



While none of the national ethnic groups in America shares the same time adapting to the nation's mainstream markets, it is true that perhaps the least successful group has been the country's original inhabitants. Hispanics have painted a dismal landscape of the government's dealings with Indian tribes, and of charity and benefit of understanding.

The American Indians are, by any measure, one of the most culturally rich, yet the country's most disadvantaged minority. In dealing with Spanish and Indians, government and society in general offered opposite treatment and both turned out to be wrong. The Montezuma family learned this when the fruits of white America, while every effort was made to "civilize" the Indians, leaving his child and his languages from his schools, forcing new names on his children, shortening him into a society he neither wanted nor understood. It was a society where he was destined to fail, and he, largely, fulfilled that destiny.



Attempting to stand alone with a foot in both of Indian and mainstream societies has been an almost impossible challenge. The Center for Day Care Center may be the basis for providing these footholds.

Centers particularly attempt to address itself to the problems of the parents. Along with development of the child, Day Centers and their staff are counseling parents — many of them teen-agers and high school dropouts — on the merits of continuing their education and making economic jobs. For some, there is motivation in hope, and tuition. For younger parents, rapid entry, there is advice on the problems that arise in child-rearing. It was this combined need — young parents whose problems in the modern world are often ignored, coupled with the pressing need of this day for money to their children — that prompted our Foundation's location in New Mexico.

The Center helps prepare children of the Navajo for immediate entry to kindergarten grade at the Bureau of Indian Affairs school in Grants. The children will stay there until they reach grade five, when they will begin the long bus ride to classes in Albuquerque public schools. That daily ride, coupled with a diet of culture, shifts many Navajo from a

chance, the straight line is high in Grants.

But the Center's teachers have already noticed more proficiency among their "graduates" than children in the Grants public schools who have not attended the day nursery. Children begin attending the center at 2 1/2 and some do not leave until 5:30. In these hours the staff imparts a varied instruction that is new to the day Navajo child, who only contact with other persons in the past might have been with grandparents who watched the child while parents worked. The Center's staff includes the child's time among numerous activities, including exercises of both Indian and Western cultures. In a sense, that program has made some Navajo parents wary of entrusting their children to the Center's care. Nothing in the Navajo past indicates any advantage to be gained from leaving the white man's footholds into a largely community than that of his extended family or the reservation. Although a great variety of religions are nominally represented among Navajo, his own faith still have strong ties. They

Listen to Lori Platano

Lori Platano, director of the Chicano/a Community Day Care Center, was born in a Mexican immigration in Lake Mead, near Mexico but spent much of her early childhood in Utah, among whites, before returning to her parents' life in Colorado. Her exposure into well lives afforded her many fluidity between the two cultures that most Latinos enjoy. She is 37, and is pursuing a college degree in education.

"I think I was in — oh — the third grade when one of the children in my class said to me, 'Lori, what are you? You look Chinese. Are you Chinese?' and I remember that I said, 'Yes, I guess so.' I never knew and told my mother about it and she said, no, I was not Chinese. But I was Mexican.

"Inside the second oldest in the family — I have seven brothers and sisters — and my parents spoke Nuevo Spanish, but, obviously, children never think about things like that. Until you consciously find someone who speaks like them in their house, you learn in the day care center, the children there. They know that the Nuevos, but they don't think they are Indians. They think Indians wear feathers and war paint.

"And you remember from the same. My father's name is Tom Martinez, but since they gave him a white surname almost. At the time, at least in my father's time, questioned that — the strong identity of the Nuevo name."

"The business of the name, and any, as spoken of the Nuevo child" is. Nuevo child is very shy — unassertive, really — and when faced with uncertainty, figures, tends to withdraw. He is not necessarily a lonely child. In the home, where a



child may spend lots of time with a grand-mother or a grand-father, there are hard times, a lot of stress. The adults will be sort of, small understandings. The parents and the grand-parents — that may be all the contact a child has. A lot of times don't have electricity, no radio, no TV — it very different life than most white children.

"You get a theory about the superiority of colors in the home. There are problems of color perception with some of the children in the Center, and I suspect many have something to do with the absence of light in the home. It's a very

low light atmosphere, you know. The home is made of adobe and logs and mud, with only a single opening.

"But that's no worse problem, really. The Nuevos' responsibility makes it hard for anyone else they go to day care center. It was hard for me. There was, of course, some language there, in the schools, and, if anything, it's gotten worse these days. Without much thinking about it at all. When you don't see Latin Nuevos in a lot of the things they do, the clubs they form, the church-related, outside you're looking for things for a Nuevo to do, so really push yourself in positions.

"But he's got to do it. He's got to learn to be more white world, which he will have to do until he is important in his own world. If he doesn't learn how to do it, after I think he has a chance to survive much longer.

"The parents choose to take children to our Center — mothers who have dropped out of high school — and not much more than children themselves. They're got a really big job ahead of them, preparing for their own future, going back to school, when they start to think of their own. I find worth making progress in the context that one part of the Center's work, I've been helping the young parents understand how to be a parent, how important health care is, good nutrition.

"Good ideas abound in our Center are getting the kind of head start day care help put the two worlds — the Nuevo and the white — together.

"It's like to get more help on the way, so there are some experiences Center, just again after that it, for all the children. I think parents are not going to make that happen, I think it will be a happen here, in Colorado."

IN NEWARK: HOPE FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Project Encounter is a community agency meeting basic needs in an Hispanic neighborhood.

lack of the success of immigrants that has created in another country before crashing on this country's shore has found common roots of language, custom and prejudice. At the same time, the very diversity of its democratic society affords with a unique experience. Each decade, it seems, presents new visitors with a different economic climate, a changing social structure.

Hispanics, mostly Puerto Ricans, began filling the void left by the departing Irish in the area surrounding St. Columba's Church in South Newark a little more than a decade ago. Their children began filtering into a public school that had, in the 1940s, an all white student body. Today only one white family is represented among the 340 students.

Newark's Hispanics are served by what would have seemed a boon to the Irish-Americans of a generation ago when they replaced — as federal agency welfare centers came to be closed — right at home. It is the Housing and Urban Development Agency. HUD is a loaner, and their agent is not. Fedetated in restoring blighted sites like Newark brings to computer problems to the Hispanics in the South Broad Street area. The problem is relocation, the displacement of which has become a catalyst for Project Encounter, the joint endeavor of two men, both leaders of Church.

Sister Mary Walter, a veteran of more than 30 years with the Order, recalled in the early part of this decade that a bilingual social worker was desperately needed and those who were foundering in a largely unfriendly sea in which language and law were alien. Sister Walter, a parent of St. Columba's School. She found the worker in 1972, a new member of her Order, Sister Debbie Humphreys.

Debbie Humphreys began her work reaching Spanish to brighten grades in the grammar school. By 1978 her work with parents of her students had paved the way for social work that began under the banner of Project Encounter. It is an agency designed to work in neighborhood where families discriminate and receive once problems. Debbie Humphreys became its director.

In the fall of 1975, as Project Encounter began to address the problems of housing, jobs, welfare, family and education, a crisis of major proportions loomed.

Developers with plans to re-habilitate their dwellings, having some 50 families, chose the week of Thanksgiving to deliver eviction notices to those families. The notices warning families had 30 days to vacate the premises, a message that did not come across immediately since the notices were in English, and few of the occupants could read them.

But the news got to Debbie Humphreys from some of those who did understand what was happening

at 21 Thomas Street, 12 Pennsylvania Avenue and 37 Burlington Street.

"We knew right away that one thing was wrong," she said. "Tenants get 90 days — not 30 — to relocate." And the notices, it developed, were not certified, as they were supposed to be, and they did not mention that those evicted would get preference in moving back into the sub-subsided apartments.

It is, of course, infinitely easier to evict occupants and rent to new tenants than to observe the federal regulations making it mandatory to give preference to former tenants.

By mid December, members of Project Encounter had arranged to meet with HUD officials to correct the discrepancies of the eviction demands. By July, 1976, the organization was able to move two-thirds of the project tenants back into the renovated apartments.

It was a significant accomplishment, a 100% return of tenants is rarely realized. Many move to other cities, and others often decide to return to Puerto Rico.

The battle for adequate housing did not end with the efforts expended for the 60 families.





Students at the University of California, Berkeley, are protesting the Vietnam War. They are holding signs and banners in front of the main building. One sign says "No War in Vietnam" and another says "No War in Vietnam".

The world's fastest train is the Trans Europ Express, which runs between Paris and London. It travels at a speed of 160 miles per hour. The train is the fastest in the world.





One pricing entrepreneur, marketing professor John Coughlan of the University of Michigan, says that the school "has been a gathering place for price rules and their customers."

Project Encounter was not given these problems, as soon as the program is run. These happen and happen often, but we want all project staff to know that we have a way to deal with them. We will be giving you some information on this in the next few weeks. In the meantime, we would like to hear from you.



... instead of copying the data from a remote object to the local object, the object whose gets is a lightweight local object that keeps and then it is deleted. This is the light-weighted that offers speed for the future.

Listen to
Debbie Humphreys

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50 percent. In 1990, 15 percent of the population was obese, and in 2000, 25 percent was obese. The increase in obesity is a major public health concern because obesity is a major risk factor for heart disease, diabetes, and other chronic diseases. The increase in obesity is also a major concern for the fashion industry because it is a major factor in the decline of the clothing market. The fashion industry is a major employer in the United States, and the decline of the clothing market is a major threat to the industry's future. The fashion industry is a major employer in the United States, and the decline of the clothing market is a major threat to the industry's future. The fashion industry is a major employer in the United States, and the decline of the clothing market is a major threat to the industry's future.

These results show that the frequency of planning to exercise is positively associated with the frequency of exercise. In addition, the frequency of planning to exercise is positively associated with the frequency of walking and the frequency of running. These results suggest that the frequency of planning to exercise is a good indicator of the frequency of exercise.

As a first response, the school is planning a wide range of events to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the civil rights movement, including a series of film screenings, lectures, and exhibits. The school is also planning a series of community events, including a "March for Equality" and a "Day of Service."

Alone in the majority on South
 Following a 1997 survey, the *Journal* reported that 70 percent of the respondents in South Africa considered themselves to be "white supremacists." The survey, which was conducted by the *Journal*, was criticized for being "leading" and "biased." The *Journal* responded that the survey was "leading" and "biased" and that the results were "not representative of the South African population." The *Journal* also stated that the survey was "not a scientific survey" and that the results were "not representative of the South African population."

46. *What is the main purpose of the passage?*
 (A) To inform the reader about the history of the
 automobile industry
 (B) To describe the various types of cars available
 (C) To discuss the environmental impact of cars
 (D) To analyze the economic factors influencing the
 car market

Months: The government of Scotland is not a member of the European Union, and as a result the country is not subject to the same rules and regulations as the rest of Europe. This means that the government of Scotland is not bound by the same laws and regulations as the rest of Europe. This means that the government of Scotland is not bound by the same laws and regulations as the rest of Europe.

THE FLORENCE AND JOHN SCHUMANN FOUNDATION
DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS AUTHORIZED
BY FOCUS AND AREAS OF CONCERN FOR 1978

HEALTH 11%

San	\$47,000
Los	5,000
Other	0
Handicapped	85,000
Mental	83,000
Community Programs	85,000
Hospitals	0
Medical Colleges	25,000
SUB-TOTAL (11%)	\$607,000

EDUCATION 48%

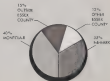
Colleges and Post Schools	\$112,000
Adult and Vocals	13,000
Secondary and other Programs	78,000
Other Programs	89,000
Special Programs for Disadvantaged	145,000
Research Agency of Education	25,000
Special Programs for Teachers	879,000
SUB-TOTAL (48%)	\$1,461,000

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS AUTHORIZED FOR 1978

Area	Grants	Dollars	Percent
San County			
Mental	30	\$1,300,000	40%
Special	60	1,812,000	35
Other	35	942,000	15
SUB-TOTAL	125	\$4,054,000	80%
Outside San County			
Other	37	442,000	5
TOTAL	162	\$4,496,000	100%

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 39%

Day Care for All children	\$1,9,000
Senior Citizens Programs	80,000
Ecology/Environment	92,000
Free Arts	62,000
Response Programs	30,000
Handicapped or for Handicapped	27,000
Community Programs	200,000
Special Programs for Youth	197,000
Legal Services for All children	35,000
Criminal Prevention and Reform	90,000
Adoption Prevention	15,000
Planning Agencies for Community People	10,000
Job Training Housing	0
State of California	135,000
SUB-TOTAL (39%)	\$1,279,000
TOTALS (124) (100%)	\$5,800,000



WALACE SHEP

	1998		1997	
	amount		amount	
Assets				
Cash	\$ 188,563	\$	89,712	
Investments				
Mutual funds, etc.				
Equity securities	50,594,578	\$	5,790,844	
Debt securities				
Other				
Total investments	50,594,578		5,790,844	
Prepaid expenses				
Insurance	3,850,783		4,451,700	
Other				
Total prepaid expenses	3,850,783		4,451,700	
Other assets				
Total other assets	107,604,784	\$	11,132,456	
Liabilities and fund balance				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 48,529	\$	98,271	
Other liabilities	2,009		1,748	
Total liabilities	50,594,578		5,790,844	
Fund balance				
Total fund balance	2,990,407		5,341,612	
Total	107,604,784	\$	11,132,456	

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS STATEMENTS

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. *What is the effect of the following factors on the rate of reaction?*

Figure 1 illustrates the methodology for quantification of the effect of the different parameters on the growth rate and biomass of the culture as a function of the initial biomass. First, the growth rate and biomass were measured in the case of the reference (a standard 100 mg/L concentration of BOD5) and then calculated for the different values of the parameters.

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Editorial: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/bsc>

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For more information, contact the author at carol@carolmiller.com or call 415-435-7272. The author is available for speaking engagements, writing, and consulting. She also offers a variety of training programs for individuals and organizations. For more information, visit www.carolmiller.com.

Abstract

Comments are invited on the proposed rule and will be taken into account in developing the final rule. Comments should be submitted to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460, and should be received by the Office on or before May 1, 2000. Comments may also be submitted electronically to comment@epa.gov.

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277:1033-1034, 1997

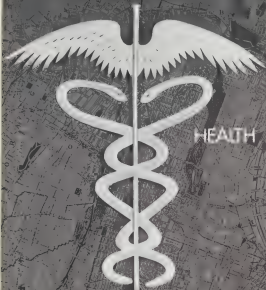
The following are the first two steps of the algorithm:

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HEALTH

THE FLORENCE AND JOHN SCHUMANN FOUNDATION
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS[illegible]

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS CONTINUED

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1978	Amount paid and unpaid in 1978	Amount earned paid 1978	Amount paid 1978	Amount paid and unpaid 12/31/78
Greater Newark Hospital Development Fund, Newark, New Jersey. Granted to Special Campaign for renovation and modernization of the First General Hospital in Newark.	\$158,000	\$	\$ 58,000	\$108,000
The Medical Society for the Blind, New York, New York. To support the "Open House" fund-raising campaign.	—0,000		18,000	
Hospital Educational Educational Fund of New Jersey, Princeton, New Jersey. Received the cost of a new Health Education film to complement their film "Meet Sam" for bringing the President to the attention of the public.	0,000		0,000	
Mental Health Association of Essex County, East Orange, New Jersey. To support the 4-part program seeking a greater understanding of the mentally ill, funded by the mental health community.	20,000	22,000	\$7,500	7,500
North Jersey Association of Economy for the Handicapped, East Orange, New Jersey. To pay the Physical Data County Unit fees, as official agent for mental handicap clients with mental and/or physical disabilities.		8,000	8,000	
National Medical Fellowship, Inc., New York, New York. To provide scholarships for minority minority students to attend medical school in New Jersey.	15,000	22,000	16,000	15,000
New Jersey College of Podiatric Medicine and Dentistry, Newark, New Jersey. For the first year program for the first 2 years of podiatric medical education.	5,000	12,000	18,000	
North Jersey Board Center, East Orange, New Jersey. To support the purchase of a library building, including the acquisition and cost of book components.		15,000	5,000	
Recording for the Blind, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey. To assist the New Jersey unit in carrying out its program in the purpose of making music and audio materials for use by the blind.		6,000	8,000	
The Saint Elizabeth, Jersey City, New Jersey. To support the program of providing to monthly public relations and medical information for the staff.	7,000	20,000	17,500	0,000
The C. H. Myers Center for Program, Inc., Newark, New Jersey. To support their Community Health Program for children and the elderly.	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
United Association of Newark, Newark, New Jersey. To provide support for the first 2 years of podiatric medical program in Essex County or the Home of the Elderly, Newark Center.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
The United Health Institute, East Orange, New Jersey. To assist their first year program for senior citizens in the 1st 2 years of podiatric medical.		20,000		20,000
National Doctor Service Organization, East Orange, New Jersey. To assist the organization in its first year program for the youth and community groups in the greater Newark area.	27,500		27,500	5,000
Total - HEALTH	\$168,000	\$227,000	\$168,500	\$148,500



EDUCATION

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS CONTINUED

2

PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31	1978	Amount paid and accrued 1978	Amount received 1978	Amount paid and accrued 1979
Board of Education, Newark, New Jersey To support a formal enrichment program at Independence High School in the neighborhood of Newark	\$	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$
Urban Union Academy, Newark, New Jersey For support of the enrichment program	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
Lawrence School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey For support of the enrichment program	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
The Modern School, Greenwich, Virginia For support of the enrichment program	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
Metropolitan Educational Institute, Newark, New Jersey To support the goal of Education Development Project to assist persons in education and to provide postsecondary education in the private and public system	7,500	75,000	77,500	
Board of Education, Atlantic, New Jersey For the costs of a formal study in the new Performing Arts High School		25,000	25,000	
Atlantic Child Development Center, Atlantic City, New Jersey To be placed in a Foster Educational Program in the community		4,000		4,000
Atlantic Embroidery Academy, Atlantic, New Jersey For support of the Community Service Program (\$5,000) for the educational program (\$8,000) (over the average of \$1,000-\$200 toward the capital campaign)	\$ 500	705,000	1,000	705,000
Atlantic State College, Atlantic, New Jersey To support an enrichment in the teaching of English-German translation and oral German in Atlantic		10,000		10,000
Atlantic Association for Practical Home Education and Services, Inc., New York, N.Y. For scholarship in honor of Essex County residents to deceased parent Practical Nurses		10,000	\$ 500	
Atlantic Board of Education, Newark, New Jersey To support needs in the enrichment program in high school	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500
New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, New Jersey To support the project of the Board of Education for disadvantaged students in high school students in their neighborhood	\$ 500	15,000	\$ 500	15,000
The New Jersey for the Arts, Newark, New Jersey To support the enrichment program in Newark, Atlantic for Essex County residents	\$ 500		4,000	4,000
Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin To and New Jersey at, jointly working in the enrichment studies and a one-time grant of \$25,000 toward the fund of the building in the enrichment studies	\$ 500	25,000	25,000	17,500
The Perry School of Newark, New Jersey To support the enrichment program in the enrichment studies	10,000		25,000	25,000
Perseus Academy, Princeton, New Jersey For support of the enrichment program	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 500

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An aerial photograph of a city grid, likely New York City, showing streets and parks. Overlaid on the left side of the image is a 3D bar chart with six bars of varying heights. The bars are white with black outlines and are arranged in a row. The tallest bar is in the center, and the heights generally decrease towards the left and right sides. The text "COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT" is printed in a bold, sans-serif font in the lower right quadrant of the image.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979

	Authorized and Unpaid 1978	Amount authorized 1979	Amount paid 1979	Amount paid and unpaid 12/31/79
Accountants for the Police District - New Jersey - To provide Police Districts with support for the program to provide professional assistance to police service agencies in Essex County.	5	5,500	5	5,500
Advanced Housing Service Committee - New York - New York - To support the Housing Service Program, which provides both an educational course and financial assistance to the community.	10,000	10,000	10,000	0,000
American Red Cross - Manhattan Chapter - Atlantic City, New Jersey - To assist with the construction of a new dormitory building and other improvements of the building.		8,000	8,000	
Architects' Community Design Center - Newark, New Jersey - To provide professional services to community groups in planning for their proposed needs.	10,000	10,000	0,000	10,000
Bodily Injury, etc. - Newark, New Jersey - To support a new model project for a spreading day care services in Family Child Development.	25,000	25,000	25,000	0,000
The BC AIDS - Binghamton - New York - A three-year grant to assist in the development of a full-scale AIDS program.		25,000	0,000	15,000
Brighton-Brook County MDC, Brighton - New York - Three-year grant to support the needs of the program.	25,000		15,000	10,000
Black Youth Organization - Newark, New Jersey - To support the new Black Youth Organization Program in high schools.	5,000		5,000	
The Bridge - New York City - New York - To provide the support in the operating budget of an agency dealing with the problems of youth in a high-risk area in Essex County.		10,000	0,000	
Brockton County Council of Churches, Brockton - New York - Resolutions for the new Brockton County Council of Churches Program to assist offenders with the health and social needs.	4,000		4,000	
Brockton County (Brockton) - New York - To support the program for the Brockton County Council of Churches Program for the Performing Arts for the disadvantaged youth.	4,000	3,000	3,000	

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1978	Amount paid and unpaid 1978	Amount authorized 1978	Amount paid 1978	Authorized and unpaid 12/31/78
Caribbean Youth Organization, Pompano Beach, Jersey To support the "Project C" Program and the "Project B" National Leadership Training Program for youth in Mexico.	\$	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$
Chen Day Care Center, Newark, New Jersey - Matching Funds for day care services.		15,000	15,000	
Chen B Service, Inc., Newark, N.J. - Home visits, To support a multi-service homebased program for the blind and visually impaired housing program in Newark.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
City of New York, New York, New Jersey - To support their program of art shows and art stages in the neighborhood of Newark.		2,500	2,500	2,500
Community Mental Health Law Project, East Orange, New Jersey - To support a model project to meet the special needs of the mentally handicapped in the East Orange County.	1,000	15,000	1,000	5,000
Community Mental Health Services for Belleville, Bloomfield and Hightstown, New Jersey - Matching Funds for the "Project B" Home Program for Senior Citizens.	5,000	10,000	10,000	
Day Care Coordinating Council of Essex County, Inc., Newark, New Jersey - Matching funds to coordinate day care services in Essex County.	15,000	25,000	40,000	
Empowerment, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey - To support their innovative budget for their training program of community services for adolescents and adults.		22,000	22,000	
Essex County - Day Care of American, Newark, New Jersey - To secure the costs of training materials for more than 4,000 adult volunteers in the community.		5,000	5,000	
Family and Children's Services of Montclair and Glen Ridge, Montclair, New Jersey - To support their "Project A" Program for children and youth.	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
FD-C & S Network, Inc., Newark, New Jersey - To support their program providing a social network of services to the Hispanic community in Newark and a SHAP Grant (\$5,000).	10,000	25,000	20,000	10,000
High Valley NAC, Inc., Newark, New Jersey - Four year grant to support their special programs for handicapped program development.	5,000	100,000	15,000	100,000
Heart Area Council of Camden Essex County, Montclair, New Jersey - To support Heart Plus, an informal program of services to meet the needs of "Heart Life" youth.	12,000	25,000	14,000	13,000
Greater Newark Urban Coalition, Inc., Newark, New Jersey - For general support of the agency's training, development and analysis for addressing the needs of the "at risk" and "at risk" youth.	20,000	50,000	50,000	20,000

Project SHAP Grants, for \$1 million in the fiscal year 1978-79, of \$3,000 each, were awarded to ten neighborhood organizations in Newark, New Jersey, for Neighborhoods, in 1978. SHAP Grants are made to community, social, cultural, and religious organizations, and are awarded on a competitive basis to organizations that are able to demonstrate a commitment to the development of the community.

[illegible]

YEAR (FISCAL DECEMBER 31, 1978)	Further and undistributed 1978	Amount authorized 1978	Amount paid 1978	Authorized adjustments 12/31/78
New Jersey State Association for Youth Services, East Orange, New Jersey. Administering Funds Administering program to assist youth and also serve the interests of member agencies dealing with juvenile offenders.	\$	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$
New Jersey Township Outreach, Newark, New Jersey. To support the educational programs of children currently in the public schools of Newark, Montclair and the Clarksburg.	1,000	10,000	9,000	1,000
New Jersey Youth Foundation, Montclair, New Jersey. Challenge grant towards a three year socializing campaign to bring teenagers together in the state.	25,000		25,000	
New Jersey Development and Action Center, Inc., Montclair, New Jersey. To support their program of the night care unit for youths in Essex County.	14,000	20,000	21,000	9,000
North Jersey Community Center, Newark, New Jersey, A Street-Center (25,000)		2,000	1,000	
Northwest Pennsylvania Cultural Center, Inc., Monaca, New Jersey. To support a broad program of services for the residents of the North Ward in Newark, and a Street-Center (25,000).	2,000	20,000	20,000	2,000
Office of Human Resources Opportunity, Fort Belvoir, Arizona. A three year grant to provide and coordinate in the Community Center by Day-Care Center for modernization in Fort Belvoir.	10,000		20,000	1,000
Our House, North-Orange, New Jersey. To operate and/or in their program, providing a range of this agency for troubled youth in Montclair and the Clarksburg.		1,000	1,000	
Passaic River Chapter, Broward Ridge, New Jersey. To provide an economic development program, services to community and other programs, River area and maintaining state and federal and recreational projects.	1,000	15,000	1,000	1,000
Passaic River Chapter, Essex County, Montclair, New Jersey. To support their program providing youth and services to teenagers in Essex County.	12,000		12,000	9,000
The Presbyterian Ministry of New Jersey, Princeton, New Jersey. A three year grant to support religious services for care of the elderly and the Roman Catholic of Essex County.	20,000		1,000	14,000
Peace, Enlightenment, Peace, New York. To support their program of services for offenders and offenders in Broward County.		8,000	8,000	
Regional Council on the Administration of New Jersey, Newark, New Jersey. To support the "Local Water Action Program" through education and funding youth development programs in the region.		2,000	2,000	
Riverside Legal Committee, Inc., Newark, New Jersey. To be a support their program which provides legal assistance to the disadvantaged youth in the Hispanic community of Newark.	1,000	10,000	9,000	1,000
Staten Island, New York. To support the creation of a new school in the program in Essex County, and the program in the program and educational and cultural center.		1,000		1,000
Supportive Services Association, New York, New York. To support their program, to provide information and recreational services to the program in better conditions of New Jersey in the	1,000		1,000	

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YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	RTS	Authorized and proposed 1979	Actual 1978 and 1979	Amount paid 1978	A. Prior and und exp'd 12/31/79
Atlantic Coastal, Newark, New Jersey To support a new Youth and Community Service Project Program in Newark and a SNAP Grant (\$5,000)		\$	\$42,000	\$40,000	2,000
Rutgers University - Bureau of Community Services, New Brunswick, New Jersey To support the Office of Veterans Studies which produces and issues and reports of programs which have important impact on the Newark community.		\$12,500		12,500	
Rutgers University - Essex County Veterans Office, New Brunswick, New Jersey To maintain as the change to the new form of County government in the project not provided for by public funding.			30,000	30,000	30,000
Rutgers University Law School, Newark, New Jersey To support the Rutgers Legal Aid Clinic providing legal services to the hundreds of indigent residents of the Newark area.		5,000		5,000	
St. Columba Church, Newark, New Jersey To help support the Project (contract) with the diocese and a youth center needs in their neighborhood in Newark. A SNAP Grant (\$5,000)		1,000	18,000	14,000	4,000
The Salvation Army, Newark, New Jersey Toward their Project in Essex County in Newark (prior to new and renovated building, operated the Morristown Day Camp Program)		60,000		70,000	40,000
Senior Care and Activity Center, Morristown, New Jersey To support their new program to provide day care services to senior citizens in Essex County.			25,000	25,000	
Seafarers Institute, North Bergen, N.J. To apply to their Project (Project) to help in New Jersey on the Catalogue of American Portals.			1,000		1,000
South End Community Day Care Center, Morristown, New Jersey Allocating funds for day care services.			7,500	7,500	
Soundings for Children, Newfield, New Jersey To support their Black Nationalist Project (Project) in Chicago, Ill., which are projects to support in Newark (New Jersey) as well as projects.		\$4,500	18,000	32,400	1,900
State of New Jersey - Department of Human Services, Trenton, New Jersey To support the Newark project (Project) for the City of Newark to provide day care services to the children of Newark in Essex County.			28,000	37,000	13,000
State of New Jersey - Newark, New Jersey Toward the capital construction, which is to be used to provide day care services to the children of Newark in Essex County.				0,000	10,000
St. J. of Christ the King, Newark, N.J. Newark, New Jersey A SNAP Grant \$5,000. Also through this group a SNAP Grant \$5,000 for the Newark Center for the Gifted (NCG) to develop the giftedness research and center on learning.				0,000	0,000
The Trust for Public Land, Newark, New Jersey To support the Newark Land Project which concerns vacant properties to ensure proper and use of the greenfield communities with Newark.		0,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
United Housing Services Organization, Newark, New Jersey To support community services, including the Newark Housing Services Organization, and programs for youth and a SNAP Grant (\$5,000)			34,000	34,000	

GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS CONTINUED

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1978	Author (and unpaid 1978)	Amount authorized 1978	Amount paid 1978	Authorized and unpaid 12/31/78
United Community Corporation - Independent Hall, Newark, New Jersey. Toward the costs of 4-month age and 4-year age in their support program for United Negro College Fund.	\$	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$
United Way of North Jersey - Montclair, New Jersey. To support their TRAP Campaign.		55,000		55,000
Wadsworth Society, Inc., Newark, New Jersey. Toward the costs of the renovation and furnishings in the new residential home for young at-risk young women.	12,000	30,000	20,000	12,000
West Orange Youth - Youth Service - West Orange, New Jersey. Toward their program to provide counseling and to assist youths from the criminal justice system with their education.		12,000	0-000	12,000
The White House Company - Montclair, New Jersey. New about the Children, Adults, and Community Care Program using clinics to reach troubled youths in North Jersey schools and social agencies.	1,000	10,000	10,000	0-000
Whitewater Mountain - Rock of New Jersey. Toward expenses of support for the renovation of this agency, which provides a variety of services about the Whitewater Mt.		10,000	0-000	
YMCA of Greater New York, New York, New York. To provide and support 100 basketball games for young people and adults in 10 different high school and sports camps.		10,000	10,000	
YMCA of Essex and Essex Union - Orange, New Jersey. To support their 100 girls basketball games in Essex County Program (B) - A R P for recreation games in Essex County.		20,000	20,000	
Youth Coalition Services - Passaic, New Jersey. A Youth Grant (\$5,000).		5,000	5,000	
TOTAL - CONTRIBUTIONS (Other)	\$	129,000	\$1,274,000	\$1,343,000
TOTAL - GRANTS	\$	567,000	\$1,020,275	\$2,147,000
CONTRIBUTIONS				
County Foundations, Inc. - New York, New York.	\$	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$
Friends of New Jersey Public Resources - Princeton, New Jersey.		2,000		2,000
New Jersey Historical Society - Newark, New Jersey.		600	600	
New Jersey State Opera - Newark, New Jersey.		1,000	0-00	
NYBC Classroom '72 - New York, New York.		7,500	7,500	
TOTAL - CONTRIBUTIONS	\$	\$ 15,100	\$ 12,100	\$ 3,000
TOTAL - GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	\$	\$ 582,100	\$1,036,375	\$2,150,000

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

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and Director

The Florence and John Schumann Foundation is a tax-exempt private foundation, incorporated as a corporation not for pecuniary profit under the laws of the State of New Jersey in 1961. It was founded and endowed by gifts from Florence F. Schumann and her late husband, John J. Schumann, Jr., who died on the Beach from 1901 until his death in 1966. The Foundation is now governed by a board of ten Trustees, which meets four times a year to conduct business and hear and grant requests.

Grants are made to tax-exempt organizations now conducting or planning to conduct worthy projects in the areas of health, education or community development. The Foundation has a strong interest in creative, innovative and experimental programs involving community relations themselves in that efforts to solve or alleviate problems.

Highest priority is given to programs in Essex County, New Jersey, although national and regional programs are considered if they show promise of having a significant impact on the needs of Essex County.

There is no standard application form to be used in presenting a request to the Foundation. It is suggested, however, that a written proposal be submitted which includes a description of the organization's objectives and activities, its leadership, and a description of some detail of the program for which assistance is requested and the plan for accomplishment. The proposal

should be accompanied by (1) a list of the organization's latest financial statements, (2) an expense budget which also specifically identifies all sources of income, (3) the time frame and future funding plans, and (4) Internal Revenue Service documents confirming the organization's status as being tax-exempt and not a private foundation.

Correspondence should be addressed to the Director, The Florence and John Schumann Foundation, 22 Park Street, Montclair, New Jersey 07042.

Proposals should reach the Foundation before February 1, May 1, September 1 or November 1, or such date a month prior to the meeting of the Board of Trustees.



The goal of The Florence and John Schumann Foundation is a strong community in which we help people to make the best use of their lives.





THE MORENCI AND JOHN
SCHUBBANS FOUNDATION
38 Park Street
Hewlett, New Jersey 07615